DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months	$15
" " " 3 "	9
" " " 1 "	3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months	10
" " 3 "	5
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months	5

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPT'R 17, 1864. VOL. I—No. 100.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at [illegible] dollars per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

An Interview with the President--His Views of the Democratic Policy.

The Grant County (Wis) *Herald* contains a very interesting letter from Hon. John T. Mills, Judge of the 5th Judicial Circuit, giving an account of a recent interview with Mr. Lincoln, with a report of the remarks of the latter in regard to the consequences which would follow the adoption of the war policy urged by the friends of Gen. McClellan. We give the President's expressed views, omitting the preliminary account of the interview:

"I don't think it is personal vanity or ambition, though I am not free from these infirmities, I cannot but feel that the weal or woe of this great nation will be decided in November. There is no programme offered by any wing of the Democratic party but that must result in the permanent destuction of the Union."

"But, Mr. President, Gen. McClellan is in favor of crushing out the rebellion by force. He will be the Chicago candidate."

"Sir," said the President, "the slightest knowledge of arithmetic will prove to any man that the rebel armies cannot be destroyed by Democratic strategy. It would sacrifice all the white men of the North to do it. There are now in the service of the United States near 200,000 able bodied colored men, most of them under arms, defending and acquiring Union territory. The Democratic strategy demands that these forces be disbanded, and that the masters be conciliated by restoring them to slavery. The black men who now assist Union prisoners to escape, they are to be converted into our enemies in the vain hope of gaining the good will of their masters. We shall have to fight two nations instead of one.

You cannot conciliate the South if you guaranty to them ultimate success; and the experience of the present war proves their success is inevitable if you fling the compulsory labor of millions of black men into their side of the scale. Will you give our enemies such military advantages as insure success, and then depend on coaxing, flattery and concession to get them back into the Union? Abandon all the posts now garrisoned by black men, take two hundred thousand men from our side and put them into the battle field or corn field against us, and we would be compelled to abandon the war in three weeks.

We have to hold territory in inclement and sickly places; where are the Democrats to do this? It was a free fight, and the field was open to the War Democrats to put down this rebellion by fighting against both master and slave long before the present policy was inaugurated.

There has been men base enough to propose to me to return to slavery the black warriors of Port Hudson and Olustee, and thus win the respect of the masters they fought. Should I do so, I should deserve to be damned in time and eternity. Come what will, I keep my faith with friend and foe. My enemies pretend I am now carrying on this war for the sole purpose of abolition. So long as I am President, it shall be carried on for the sole purpose of restoring the Union. But no human power can subdue this rebellion without the use of the emancipation policy, and every other policy calculated to weaken the moral and physical forces of the rebellion.

Freedom has given us two hundred thousand men raised on southern soil. It will give us more yet. Just so much it has substracted from the enemy, and instead of alienating the South, there are now evidences of a fraternal feeling growing up between our men and the rank and file of the rebel soldiers. Let my enemies prove to the country that the destruction of slavery is not necessary to a restoration of the Union, I will abide the issue."

YANKEE JUSTICE.—It is said that the large community of Yankee prisoners at Andersonville, Georgia, have established tribunals of justice among themselves, and that they lately hung five or six of their number for theft.

We should not be above learning a lesson from Yankees. If they hang one another for stealing, why should we not hang them when they steal from us? It is an old saying: "Set a thief to catch a thief;" and, after the Andersonville illustration, we must perceive that no one so well understands how to punish thieves as those who are thieves themselves. Here is a large colony of robbers, most of whom have been engaged in ransacking Southern houses and loading themselves with plunder, solemnly deciding that stealing is a capital offence and deserves death by the rope. The Commandant ought to obtain certified copies of the judicial record and supply one to each of our cavalry commanders. Whenever they catch a robbing party, let them try them under the Yankee Code, as administered at the Old Bailey at Andersonville.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the Richmond *Whig*, writing from East Tennessee, says:

If conscript officers and provost marshals had done their duty for the past two months, we could have had an additional force of forty thousand men in the field. In addition to this force, if recent General Orders from the A. and I. General's Office were complied with, an army of considerable magnitude could be thrown into the field, by taking all able-bodied detailed men on post duty throughout the Confederacy. There are but few of these post gentlemen but who have at least from ten to twenty able-bodied men on duty at their quarters. Quartermasters and commissaries, for different Congressional Districts, have an equal share of men to do their duties, while they, in many instances, seek an easy chair and comfortable bed at home! Their employees are men who have evaded the Conscript Act—never smelled gunpowder. Let negroes be taken for teamsters for post duties, and invalid soldiers for clerks, and a host of recruits will be found flocking to our decimated battalions. There are hundreds of able-bodied young men connected with the Conscript Bureau that might do gallant service in the field.

FROM THE VALLEY.—The following is an extract from a letter from an officer in Rodes' division, dated September 6th:

We have been engaged during the past eight or ten days (this division) in fighting Averill's cavalry. He has about 4,000 and some artillery, with which he drives in our cavalry every day or two, and compels us to go out and whip him back. This is not a very dangerous business, but it is very harassing to infantry, and by no means profitable, as we cannot catch them. On Wednesday we drove him back to Martinsburg and returned to our camp, at Bunker Hill, the same evening, a distance of 25 miles. We found nothing in Martinsburg, as the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has not been rebuilt. This road and the canal have not been used since the 1st of July, and must be a serious annoyance, as this is the season when coal is carried to Baltimore and Washington.

A letter from the Valley states that Rodes's and Ramseur's divisions, of Early's army, again occupied Martinsburg on the 10th inst. This does not look much as if Early was double-quicking for Stanton, as the Yankee have been representing.

The Georgia Front.

Macon papers up to Tuesday, are the latest dates we have received from Georgia. They contain nothing new. From the *Confederacy* of that date we clip the following paragraph:

WHEELER.—We hear it stated from a reliable source, that Gen. Hood expresses himself perfectly satisfied with what Wheeler has done and that in a few days the people will be made aware of the service he has rendered. In spite of the assertion of the yankees to the contrary, it is said that Wheeler has destroyed nearly fifty miles of the Nashville and Caattanooga road, and that communication by railway cannot possibly be re-established for some time. He had preserved his force intact and was still operating with effect on that line.

OBITUARY.

"Weep for the honored dead."

Killed, at the battle of Spotsylvania Court-House, Va., on the 10th of May, 1864, EDMUND C BRABBLE, Colonel of the 32d Regiment of North Carolina Troops, aged 26 years, 4 months and 5 days.

Born in Currituck County, N. C., the early youth of this gallant young officer was distinguished by unusual correctness of conduct, and great promise of the future. Early entertaining a strong desire for a complete education and future fame, he devoted his youth to the acquisition of knowledge. He entered Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, and in 1857 he graduated with high honors. He won great praise from the faculty of that venerable and honored institution, for his unusual talent and his indomitable industry. Upon his return to his native State, he studied Law, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He was appointed Solicitor of the county of Tyrrell in October, 1860, to which place he had removed in his youth. The records of the Courts in that county attest the estimation in which he was held. Early in the year of 1861, after the North, by the election of Lincoln to the Presidential chair, had shown her open and declared hostility to the South, and the Old North State had seceded and enrolled herself upon the side of her independence-loving sister States, Mr. Brabble, fired with patriotism and heroic bravery, set the noble example of raising a volunteer company in his adopted county, to repel the foot of the invader. He succeeded in his design, and was soon at the head of as brave and and efficient a company as any who have perilled their lives and fortunes in this long and bloody war. At the head of his company Cap. Brabble passed through the different fortunes of war until his skill, his bravery and his high character attracted the attention of his Generals, and he was promoted to the rank of Colonel of the 32d Regiment N. C. Troops. Wherever duty called him, he was seen, calmly and bravely battling for Southern independence. Upon the bloody heights of Gettysburg, at Mine Run, upon the Rapidan where the gallant 32d fought for five days, and at various places, upon the blood-drenched soil of Virginia, he gained a name never to be erased from the records of fame. Attracting the attention of his Generals, and gaining the applause of his compeers, by his care and attention to his soldiers, his strict discipline, soldier-like conduct and heroism, won distinguished praise from his suffering and bleeding country.

Upon the evening of the 10th of May, 1864, two days before "the bloody 12th," at Spotsylvania Court-House, Va., amid the smoke and roar of battle, he fell at the head of the brave 32d Regiment, which he had commanded so long and so successfully. He fell shot through the breast, and died without a perceptible struggle. It would seem as if he had a presentiment of his untimely fate, for before the battle, he had administered to him the Sacrament of the Last Supper of our Lord and Savior. He died as he had lived, an humble christian, with his lamp trimmed and burning. He has gone from earth: but even now perchance, his spirit, actuated by the same feeling he cherished below, is meekly kneeling at the foot of our Great Father's throne an ambassador for victory and peace for our desolated but beloved land: a guardian angel over the cause for which he, with so many of our brave soldiers have bled and died. As a soldier and officer, he was cool, brave and humane. Long will the name of their beloved Colonel be remembered by the heroic old 32d, and many a tear sprang to eyes unused to weep, when told that he was no longer to lead them on to victory.

As a friend he was affectionate and sincere, and as a companion he had few equals. His well stored mind, his correct taste and his exuberant fancy made him the delight of his associates. As a scholar, rare and ripe, he will long be remembered among those with whom he lived and for whom he died. His place will not be easily filled.

As a brother—a kind and affectionate brother, the inconsolable grief of two devoted sisters and a brother, bears ample testimony. But though he has gone, their love for him, their pride in his glory still remains. Their loss is indeed great, but they mourn "not as those who have no hope." But last, and best of all, as a christian—a devoted member of the Church of Christ on earth, his name stands brightest and best.

His heroism as a soldier, his exalted patriotism, his attractiveness as a friend and companion, his eminence as a scholar, and his devotion as a brother, great as these qualities are, all pale before those higher and nobler qualities which adorned him, as a follower of the "meek and lowly Jesus." With him, life and its duties were not an impulse, but a fixed and living principle. Wherever duty, of whatever kind, called him, thither he tended his course.

"His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him, that nature might stand up,
And say to all the world, 'This was a man.'"

In his lone grave, near the battle-field, where he fought so bravely, he sleeps his last sleep. The thunders of the cannon, of friend and foe, fall alike unheeded upon his dull ear. But although he, with countless others of our brave sons and brothers lie in their silent graves, still the cause, sanctified by the blood of so many heroes; our cause—the cause of Southern Rights and Southern Independence—will go on in its resistless might; still our beautiful flag—the Stars and Bars—will wave over our victorious legions; our institutions and our government will be continued, the beauty and strength of our land will be developed, till at last by the voice of our immediate enemy, as by the voice of the world, we shall be indeed free and independent.

And "when this cruel war is over," and peace shall again smile upon our land, and throughout our borders, the name of Edmund Carey Brabble, the hero, the patriot, the scholar, the friend and the brother will be cherished in the hearts of his friends, his soldiers and a grateful country, an imperishable monument, more lasting than the living bronze or the sculptured marble.

And as years roll away, the passer by, the sisters, the brother, the nephews and the neices of the dead soldier, and their descendants, will pause to read the inscription upon the monument reared over his grave; and as they think upon our *then* smiling and prosperous land, and upon the blessings we shall then enjoy, with hushed voices, thankful hearts and tearful eyes, shall they say, "To *him*, and *such* as him, under the blessing of God, are we indebted for all these."

When heroism is no longer praised—when patriotism is but a name, and loyalty is no virtue; when friends cease to praise, and brothers and sisters fail to weep over their departed dead; when nations cease to be grateful, and virtue to have its reward, *then*, and not till then will the name of Edmund C. Brabble be forgotten.

F.

WANTED,

$5,000,00 BANK NOTES.
$3,000,00 OLD N. C. COUPONS.
$2,000,00 N. C. RAILROAD COUPONS.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers, Raleigh, Sept. 16th, 1884—d3t

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.

LOST,

AT the Pump, near the Post Office, a large GOLD PEN, in a Morocco case. If left at THIS OFFICE, the finder will receive the above reward.

sep 16-d2t*

Kittrell's Springs, N. C. } SEPTEMBER, 1864.

To Hotel Keepers, Refugees and Others.

BEING unable to open our house for the present, we propose selling a portion of our Furniture, Bedding, Crockery, &c. Also a few barrels of good old

NICK WILLIAMS WHISKEY,

a light Omnibus, two Iron Axle Wagons and Harness, and a very elegant young Horse, five years old—a perfect beauty.

sep 16-d2w BLACKNALL & CO.

Office of the R. & G. R. R. Co., } RALEIGH, Sept. 15, 1864.

THE following is a list of baggage remaining on hand, uncalled for and in possession of this Company, some of which has been here for a considerable time. If not claimed before, will be sold by Messrs. Tucker, Andrews & Co., Auct's, on Wednesday, 5th Oct. next to the highest bidder:

1 Common Trunk, marked Capt. R. P. Todd.
1 " " " S. P. Mathews.
1 " " " J. M. Pickney.
1 " " " Mary E. Taylor.
1 " " " Solomon Hatchcock.
1 " " " Miss R. P. Caldwell.
1 " " " Dr. W. G. Drake.
1 " " " B. D. Smith.
1 " " " H. C. Turner.
3 Hair Trunks, not marked.
6 Black Trunks, covered with oil cloth not marked.

sep 16-d12t P. A. DUNN, Sup't.

Office Controlling Q. M., } TAX IN KIND, CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 12, 1864.

ALL communications intended for the office of the Controlling Quartermaster of North Carolina will be addressed to me at this place.

S. M. FINGER Maj. and Controlling Quartermaster, N. C.

sep 15-d10t

100 Cords of Wood Wanted.

ONE-THIRD PINE, the balance in OAK and HICKORY. The delivery of the wood may be commenced at once. For further information, apply at THIS OFFICE.

sep 14-dtf

I Hereby Forewarn

ALL persons from trusting my wife HELEN E. C. ROBINSON, on my account, as she has left my bed and board without cause, and I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

WILLIAM A. ROBINSON, Warren County, N. C.

August 29th, 1864.—d4t*

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, } RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 13, 1864.

I HAVE sent to the following named places a small lot of BLUE STONE, to be sold to the Farmers in the surrounding Counties, at $10 per pound. In no instance is any one to have more than two or three pounds, and less, according to crop of Wheat:

Henderson, Hillsboro', Greensboro', Lexington, Salisbury, Charlotte, Graham, Lincolnton, Morganton, Statesville, Asheville, Salem, Asheboro', and Raleigh.

sep 15-d4t H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

RECENT CONSIGNMENTS

HAVE PLACED US IN POSSESSION OF 4000 yds. Sheeting and additional supplies daily expected.

2 doz. Horse-Shoe Rasps.
4 doz. 14 inch. Bastard Files,
20 doz. Hand-Saw Files. Cast Hollow Ware,
Pots, Ovens and Spiders, &c., in quantity and variety.
25 boxes Southern Star Snuff,
4 barrels Copperas.

Together with other articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Com. Mercht's and Aucts.

sep 14-dtf

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY,

CONSISTING of TEXT BOOKS,

And other desirable and rare works, all in excellent order. Catalogues may be had at the Store of James McKimmon, Esq., and information with regard to the sale, by application to

MRS. JOHN W. ELLIS, Raleigh, N. C.

The Books can be seen at any time, if preferred.

sep 13-codtsep28-6t

☞ Wilmington Daily Journal copy e. o. d for two weeks, and Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Democrat four weeks, and send bills to this office.

10,000 BUSHELS FLAX-SEED WANTED!

WE are commissioned to offer liberal prices for Flax-Seed, in large or small quantities.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Com. Merch'ts and Aucts.

sep 14-dtf

In Store and for Sale.

50 SHEETS SORGHUM IRON, assorted sizes, holes punched and ready for use. Price $3,50 per pound. Cal soon.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., Auc. and Com. Merchants.

sep 8-d6t

Hollow Ware,

POTS, OVENS,
SPIDERS, and
EXTRA LIDS,
ANDIRONS, and
SAD-IRONS,

At wholesale and retail. A liberal deduction to the trade.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO. Auct & Com. Merchants.

sep 10-d7t

F. F. F.

CONSTANTLY on hand a large lot of F. F. F. RIFLE POWDER for sale *WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,* At WM. SIMPSON'S.

September 12th, 1864.—d6t

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

SALE OF GOVERNMENT ANIMALS.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on the 28th September, at Oak Hill, Granville County, N. C., FIFTEEN GOVERNMENT ANIMALS, in bad condition. Terms cash.

KENSEY JOHNS, Maj. & Insp't'r F'd Trans. N. C.

sep 14-dtsep 28-12t

PUBLIC SALE.

HAVING qualified as Executor, the undersigned, at the residence of Mrs. Mary H. Cheek, deceased, on the main road one mile south of the town of Warrenton, will, on the 22d day of September 1864, sell at public auction, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, Fodder, Oats, Horses, Tobacco in hhds., 32 Cows, Oxen, &c., 75 to 100 Hogs, including Sows and Pigs and many good for pork, being now in good condition, and every other kind of perishable property belonging to the deceased.—Six months credit for all sums over $100. As soon as gathered, there will be a fine crop of Corn and Fodder for sale, of which further notice will be given. The plantation, a most desirable one, is also for rent, either privately or publicly. This sale is well worthy of the attention of those who wish to obtain a supply of Corn and Meat, or a good residence.

THO. J. PITCHFORD, Ex'r.

Warrenton, N. C., Aug. 29—aug 31-d20t-w3t

☞ Weekly Conservative copy 3 times.

TITHE PEANUTS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, } RALEIGH, 9th September, 1864.

POST QUARTERMASTERS throughout the State are requested to instruct their several County Agents to collect all the

TITHE PEANUTS

at some convenient depot on the line of the nearest railroad as early as possible, and send information to this office, so that an Agent may be sent to receive them.

W. W. PEIRCE, Maj. & Chief Q. M. Dist. N. C.

sep 10-d6t-tw1t&w2t

☞ Wilmington Daily Journal, Goldsboro' State Journal, Tarboro' Southerner, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Democrat will copy—daily papers 6 times, semi-weekly 4 times, and weekly 2 times, and send bill to Maj. W. W. Peirce.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

I WILL give a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any DESERTER that is arrested and tendered to me. Gen. Lee has issued an order, offering to every soldier who will arrest a deserter, thirty days furlough; and when a citizen arrests one, he has a right to turn him over to the Enrolling officer in the name of any soldier in the army he may choose, and ask for a furlough for him. My son has been three years and a half in the army, and has never had a furlough; and I wish to get one for him, by buying this right of turning over to the Enrolling officer a deserter.

ANDREW H. H. DAWSON, Louisburg, N. C.

sept14-d3t

An Exchange Wanted.

I WILL exchange with any young man in Cavalry service, in or around Petersburg, by his furnishing me a good horse and all equipments necessary for Virginia service. My Regiment is entirely for State service and never has been out of the State. Those wishing to exchange, will apply immediately to the EDITORS OF THE CONFEDERATE for my address. sep 10 d3t*

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will attend with the Assessors at my office in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the third, fourth and fifth days of October next, for the purpose of receiving returns, and the taxes due on quarterly sales for the last quarter, ending the 30th instant, and the additional thirty per cent. on profits made by buying and selling between the 17th February and the 1st July, 1864, with the one-fifth on all taxes for the year 1864, due previous to and on the 1st October, 1864. All persons in arrears are earnestly requested to come forward and pay up, or the penalties of the law will be visited upon them.

The Assessors will attend at my office on the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of September, instant, to give to all those who have heretofore failed to make return of their general property, an opportunity of doing so.

RUFUS H. PAGE, Collector for Wake County.

sep 13-dtd

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail so that I can get him, of negro man, QUOMINY, who left my service last week. He is a Carpenter, and has been working about Raleigh for two months. He belongs to Jo. Gilliam, of Southampton, Va., and is frequently called GILLIAM, and may pass by that name.—He is about thirty years old, quite black and quick spoken, stout built and about five feet, eight inches high. He has or had a paper, to work for any person that wished to hire in Wake County, signed by the subscriber. He was in Raleigh last Monday, and was heard of in the direction of Ram-cat.

H. C. LIGON, Forestville, N. C.

sep 10-6t

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE my Plantation in Rowan county, lying seven miles West of Salisbury, on the road leading to Lincolnton, and within four miles of China Grove Depot, on the N. C. Railroad. It embraces eight hundred and forty-seven acres, about four hundred of which are cleared, the balance in forest, heavily timbered with oak and hickory; has an ordinary dwelling house, good negro houses, and all necessary out-buildings, also, a well of most excellent water.—These lands are fertile and particularly adapted to wheat, oats and clover, and hence might be made a very choice stock farm; corn and fodder have also been grown to advantage. I would also sell with it six or eight good mules, two magnificent brood mares, with colts; also the stock of cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., and all the farming implements, consisting of a wagon, carts, and other farming utensils.

Any one desiring to purchase may examine the premises on application to Mr. Blair H. Ernes, on the farm, who will show it, and the lines around it. Terms will be made perfectly easy to the purchaser. Address,

N. N. NIXON, Laurinburg, N. C.
Or, Col. B. R. MOORE, Wilmington, N. C.

Laurinburg, N. C., Sept. 12, 1864.—sep 14-d36t

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

Wanted.

WE wish to hire FOUR able-bodied NEGRO MEN for STRIKERS in the Blacksmith shop.

sep 13-dtf HECK, BRODIE & CO.

Wanted.

AN ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER (for a female) of Dr. S. S. Fitch's patent. Address "INVALID," at this office, stating price, &c.

sep 8-dtf

Just Received,

THE FOLLOWING CONSIGNMENTS:

500 BUSHELS DRY VA. SALT, 50 kegs Old Dominion Nails.
50 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco, 100 pairs No. 10 Cotton Cards.
100 Reams Commercial Note Paper.
500 Sheets Iron, 3 X 6 feet.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Com. Merch'ts and Auct's.

sept 14-dtf

Wanted.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN to take charge of two boys, ages 12 and 14 years, Competent to teach the English, Latin and French languages. To one coming well recommended, a pleasant home, and liberal salary will be offered. A churchman preferred. Address,

G. W. COLLIER, Goldsboro', N. C.

aug 31-d10t

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

The Relief Committee of Richmond, through their Directory, appeal to the public for aid in behalf of the refugees and suffering poor in this city.

Richmond is at present filled with refugees from every portion of the Confederacy, many of them without employment or means, but most worthy of our generous sympathy and support. Our citizens, in their individual and corporate capacity, have been severely taxed for the relief of these persons and the poor generally since the commencement of the war, and while they are willing to bear their full proportion of the burden, yet they think an opportunity should be afforded to the benevolent and patriotic everywhere to unite in this good work. The presence of two great armies in our immediate vicinity, and the interruption to transportation on the railroads, have produced a scarcity of supplies, which can only be remedied, so far as those for whom we appeal are concerned, by contributions from individuals or corporations. Every precaution will be taken by the committee to insure the distribution of the supplies purchased or contributed to the families of our soldiers and the worthy poor.

The duty of providing for the families of our soldiers has recently been transferred from the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association to the Relief Committee, and we trust that the same liberality which has heretofore been manifestd to them will be extended to us.

The Southern Express Company have kindly agreed to ship all articles contributed to the poor free of charge.

Contributions of money should be sent to H. E. C. Baskerville, Treasurer, and all supplies should be consigned to the "Relief Committee of Richmond," care of Messrs. Martin & Cardozo.

Prompt and regular contributions are earnestly requested.

WM. P. MUNFORD, President.

aug 31—tf*

Valuable Property for Sale.

HAVING concluded to change my business, I will sell my TRACT OF LAND, lying on Swift Creek, seven miles Southwest of Raleigh, containing about eleven hundred acres, all in natural growth of pine and oak, except about two hundred acres, mostly bottom land, which has been cleared in the last few years, and is in a high state of cultivation, with good fences. The improvements consist of a dwelling, containing seven rooms, and eight fire places, with a basement, a splendid bake house, and negro quarters ample to accommodate fifty slaves; all new, built in the last seven years. I have also a stock of mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, that I would sell if desired; also my present crop.

In payment I would receive Bonds, negroes and Confederate money

For particulars address me at Raleigh.

aug 31-dtf SAM'L ROWLAND.

Hd'qrs Reserve, of N. C., } Raleigh, Sep. 9th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, } No. 8.

I. THE following orders are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, } Richmond, March 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, } No. 32.

I.-PARAGRAPH V. General Orders No. 66, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, September 12, 1862, is so far amended as to read as follows:

Enrolling or recruiting officers, in the discharge of their duties under the Conscript or other Acts, are enjoined not to remove or interfere with workmen or employees at the Nitre, Lead or Copper Works, or Miners or Furnaces worked by Government officers, or by contractors for the Ordnance Department, without first apprising and obtaining the consent of the Superintendent, or officer in charge, who will be held strictly responsible for any abuse or evasion of the law.

* * * * * *

By order:
(Signed) S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, } Richmond, February 9th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, } No. 13.

* * * * * *

IV. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32 (series 1863), forbids interference with the workmen or employees at Mines, Furnaces or Nitre Works, whether worked by the Government or Contractors. These orders are now repeated, and especial attention is called to them.

By order:
(Signed) S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector General.

II. A strict observance of the above is enjoined upon all Enrolling Officers in this State, as far as it relates to persons within Reserve ages.

By command of LIEUT. GEN. HOLMES:

JNO. W. HINSDALE, Assistant Adjutant General.

sep 10-d7t

Office Com's of Appraisement, } Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1864.

THE following change of prices in Schedule of date July 30th, 1864, shall be observed from this date until changed:

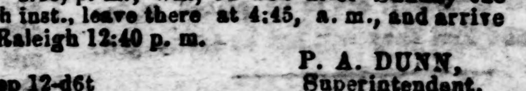
Fodder,	baled,	per 100 pounds,	$4 00
"	unbaled,	" " "	3 50
Hay,	baled,	" " "	4 00
"	unbaled,	" " "	3 50
Oats,	sheaf unbaled	" " "	5 00
"	baled,	" " "	5 50
"	shelled,	per bushel,	5 50
Potatoes,	Irish,	" " 60 lbs.	5 00
"	sweet,	" " 60 lbs.	4 00
Shucks,	baled,	" " 100 lbs.	4 00

The Commissioners are satisfied that there is a greater abundance of the above subsistence than they had supposed, hence the change in prices.

R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
H. K. BURGWYN, Commissioners.

sep 12-d6t

Raleigh & Gaston R R. Office, } RALEIGH, September 9, 1864.



THE MAIL TRAIN that now leaves Weldon at 4:45, p. m., will, on and after Sunday the 11th inst., leave there at 4:45, a. m., and arrive at Raleigh 12:40 p. m.

P. A. DUNN, Superintendent.

sep 12-d6t

BOOK AND JOB WORK Neatly executed at THIS OF[FICE]

WANTED,

50,000 Pounds of Damaged Cotton and Rags.

PERSONS having the above named stock for sale will please call on the subscriber who is constantly in the market as Agent for the Neuse Paper Manufacturing Company.

W. H. CROW, Raleigh, N. C.

aug 30-3awtw

Notice.

WALTER A. THOMPSON will leave Hillsborough and Greensborough, on Friday the 17th day of September, by way of Danville, for the army of Northern Virginia. All boxes properly marked and weighed, at either point, and the intermediate depots, will be taken charge of and duly delivered. All boxes sent to any of our prisoners of war will be delivered to Commissioner Ould, by whom they will be duly forwarded as directed. Letters will also be forwarded by me through the same route, but all letters must be accompanied by ten cents in silver, or one dollar in Confederate money.

sep 5-dt17sep WALTER A. THOMPSON.

ADOLPH COHN,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE,

AND

Commission Merchant,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

LIBERAL advancements made on Produce consigned to me.

july 14, 1864—d3m.

Notice.

BY ORDER of the County Court of Chatham, I shall offer for sale in front of the Court House, $15,000 N. C. TREASURY NOTES, on TUESDAY of September Superior Court, being the 20th of September.

HENRY A. LONDON, Chairman.

Pittsboro', Sept. 1, 1864.—dtds*

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py, RALEIGH, July 7, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after after 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

jul 8 dtf

Cotton for Sale.

100 BALES good merchantable COTTON. Apply to CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auction and Commission Merchants.

aug 31-dtf

Bonds for Sale.

FIVE HUNDRED MILLION CONFEDERATE SIX PER.CENT. BONDS.

THESE BONDS present the greatest inducements for investments. They have thirty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, and are secured by import and export duties; are exempt, principal and interest, from taxation, and the coupons receivable as coin for custom duties.

The coupons of these Bonds, due January 1st, 1865, have been ordered to be received in payment of import duties in advance of maturity.

Apply to

ALLEN S. GIBBS, Agent Treasury Department. Wilmington, N. C.

july 22-tf

THE SAPONA CANE MILL

IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR

GRINDING SORGHUM,

YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

CAREFULLY constructed under the immediate supervision of a gentleman resident for several years on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience with best material and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.

Other Mills of 2 and 3 rollers, horizontal and vertical, and Syrup Boilers from 20 gallons to 120 gallons, for sale. Address

SAPONA IRON CO., Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B.—Mills and boilers delivered at Egypt on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville on N. C. Railroad.

july 21 2m*

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERSMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz,

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro'. Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

july 8-140-tf

Post Q. M's. Office C. S. A., } RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 31, 1863.

I REQUIRE 250,000 POUNDS WHEAT OR OAT STRAW, for the supply of the Hospitals at this post for the ensuing winter. Many farmers in this vicinity have objected to selling their straw at Government price for this purpose. The straw is to be used as bedding for sick and wounded soldiers, and *must* be obtained. I earnestly beg they will respond to this appeal and relieve me of the *disagreeable necessity*, and *themselves* the *humiliation* of impressment. The names of those from whom I am compelled to impress will be published in the daily papers.

Private W. Q. RAYL is my authorized agent.

W. E. PEIRCE, Capt. and Post Quartermaster.

sep 1-d12t

Secretary's Office, } RALEIGH, August 25th 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 26th of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of

WOOD

for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be SOUND OAK and HICKORY, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire-places.

Bidders will state THE PRICE per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.

JNO. P. H. RUSS, Secretary of State.

sep 3-dtd

Depository of the Treasury, } TARBORO', N. C.

500,000,000 Loan!

SIX PER CENT. non-taxable Bonds of the above loan for sale at this office.

W. M. PIPPEN, Agent Treasury Department.

sep 6-dtf

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN, EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1864.

We hope that this paper has not been so far misunderstood, as to be supposed to have animadverted upon the action of either Mr. Cameron or Mr. Norwood in the matter of the Magistrates of Orange. The address of these gentlemen was (though associated with the action of the Magistrates) entirely exclusive of it. It was an appeal by them as agents of the public, for any species of liberality that would provide for the destitute. We have not noticed any attacks on Mr. Cameron, for satisfactory reasons of our own. We had no apprehensions, as his friend, that he could sustain any damage by them. Having ourselves witnessed his tangible interest in the cause, we could not by implication have impugned his liberality.

We avail ourselves *once more* of this opportunity to bespeak the attention of our readers to the fearful tendency of high prices, hoarding and extortion. These are considered by those who guard the destinies of the Republic, as more dangerous than mere disloyalty, desertion, or the success of the enemy; for these last are within the control of our own governmental energy and power.—All the other evils mentioned, we may hope to put down by force of arms; but these, they carry their injurious effects now, bearing directly upon the efforts of the Government, and they reach an arm of blight and destruction into the future.

Why to such extent is this hostility to the cause manifesting itself, that the Post Quartermaster has not been able to obtain wheat-straw to make mattrasses for the soldiers in hospitals. He has advertised to buy it. Few bring it forth—an article that was a burden and incubus on the producer in peace, he seeks to make a source of fortune out of now, while his country is beset with war. What does he care whether Lee has an army or not, he who will not supply wheat *straw*, for the wounded soldier to lay his mangled and lacerated limbs upon? How can he expect that these wearied, sick, suffering defenders of the national life can recover and return to duty, when he stingily, like a hoarding miser, withholds the commonest accessories of comfortable repose? In the name of common sense, do men expect that content, satisfaction, will pervade the army, while this injustice assails the soldier in the rear?

And thus it is that everything is withheld, or held at a price, a high price, an exorbitant, dishonest price. God blesses the husbandman with an abundant crop—the earth groans beneath the weight of the produce she has brought forth, and the farmer gathers in a surplus for many years—and he hides it away—will not sell at all, or loads it down with enormous prices. Instead of food coming down to reasonable fair cost, it goes higher, until starvation, gaunt starvation, stares whole classes in the face.

The commissary of the State, having orders to make purchases, goes to the details, who are bonded to sell to the government, and lo! they have no surplus—none in this year of plenty—men who never failed in scarce years to be sellers. Worse than this; men are actually refusing to sell, though their bonds enjoin it, of their last year's produce, the surplus lying over, since the new crop has come in! Why it is that such men are not reported to the authorities, instead of being reported to us, we cannot tell. The prospect, from all we can see, is, that the farmers will again deluge the country with paper money, to bring on a worse catastrophe than before. We say the farmers, because by force of numbers, they are responsible—as if eleven hundred men perform an act, and out of that number one thousand belong to a particular class, it is the work of the thousand. Now, then, producing as he does, the most necessary articles in life, the farmer controls prices—for all things follow the cost of food. Every man works to make a living—first of all to make something to eat. If he can buy food cheap, he can afford to work cheap. So labor of all description is based upon the value of food; for if men can't buy the means of feeding themselves by labor, they will cease to work. It is vain to dispute the question; the fault and its consequences of the present evils, is primarily with the farmer. But the farmer is not *only* to blame. There are, alas, too many quite ready and willing to spur away with him on this high road of extortion. Railroad companies are facile pupils at this school of demoralization. Their present charges are an enormity that scarce brooks toleration.—Manufacturers follow next, merchants, and so on through the ramifications of trade, until all classes are drawn into the common vortex.

Take our own case with this *Confederate* newspaper. Here we preach against a rise of prices. We endeavor to carry our preaching into practice; we retain present rates when others are obliged to rise around us; we want to go lower instead of higher. The owners of this Journal have no wish to make money from its stock, except those of them whose legitimate business printing is—with whom it is a living. We now charge fifteen dollars for six months. We have a very large subscription list, a large share of advertisements; but the paper alone costs us ten dollars out of the fifteen—paper that formerly cost ten cents now costs two hundred and twenty-five cents. We have advanced on the old rates of Journals about five hundred per cent., and all the materials we have to buy costs us two thousand per cent.

If the present state of things continue, and it does not end our struggle in sad and irretrievable failure, it will at least engender a fearful retribution. It will either recoil upon the owners of property with overwhelming taxation because no longer uniform—or it will fasten on the nation the curse of repudiation—which will blight as the mortal pestilence blights the human constitution.

And why should these things be? We have extraordinary success—only reverses sufficient to keep vigilance awake. Providence blesses us with plenty—the earth pours her cornucopia into our lap with the lavish hand of a loving mother—the Government is leading every energy, and successfully, to meet the emergencies of the situation! What is wanted? Naught, *naught but popular confidence*. This will appreciate our finances, cheapen food, cheapen labor, check redundant circulation, will make the soldier's family comfortable; the soldier himself contented, will increase his numbers, and will not lessen the wealth of the citizens a dollar—nay, will rather increase it, by giving to it security.

Yet we have made these appeals again and again, and as yet not a community, not a leading individual has animated us by coming to our aid. Prices go on accumulating; men go on hoarding and extorting, and will not be warned. No sign of life has yet been given except the single "*short* step to the front" of the magistrates of Orange.

We say again, if reason, justice, humanity and patriotism evoke no right action from the extortioner, and hoarder, and speculator, let them apprehend well the consequences. Retribution is sure. It caught every guilty actor on its wheel in the French revolution—God forbid that for a moment any, a single like retribution should be enacted here. It is not to be thought of. But the retribution will fall on the ill-gotten gains. It will follow *them*, wherever they may be lodged.—If constitutions stand in the way of reaching them, constitutions will be knocked out of the way by legitimate amendment. Mark the prediction, ye "souls" that have builded larger granaries and that have much laid by for many years, and would take thine ease, mark!—every soldier, every officer, all the poor, all the loyal and true who have not participated, will in the day of account, be seeking legislation to balance the settlement. "And where there is a will there is a way."

Gallant Affair below Plymouth.

We learn from an entirely reliable source, that a joint expedition from the troops at Plymouth, and the Naval forces at that Station, was sent off about a fortnight since, for the purpose of capturing or destroying the mail boat between Roanoke Island and Norfolk. The expedition was commanded by pilot James B. Hopkins of the C. S. S. Albermarle, and consisted of sixteen men. On the 9th they captured the boat on the Chesapeake and Albermarle canal, but had to burn her capturing one Lt. Colonel, one Major, one Lieutenant, twelve privates, and five negroes, without the loss of a man. Four of the party were taken sick and sent back, so that twelve men made the captures. The prisoners have all reached Plymouth. Great credit is due to pilot Hopkins and Lt. F. M. Robey, C. S. N., who originated the expedition, and to Mr. Hopkins, for the gallant manner in which it was executed. Capt. J. N. Maffit, commanding the Naval forces at Plymouth, did all to secure the success of the expedition.

Gen. Morgan's Death.

We are glad to have it in our power to remove a painful impression that has pervaded this community, that the traitress and murderess who produced the death of General Morgan, was a North Carolinian, and formerly a resident of this place. The Mrs. Williams is not Mrs. Melinda Williams, wife of Col. Joseph Williams, as some papers have reported; but this Mrs. Williams is a young woman, and the wife of a private in the yankee army. Her mother is an old lady of Greenville, who is a loyal person, and has one son in the Southern army. We have understood that Mrs. Williams formerly of this place is in Europe. However, this base transaction vests no stain upon the escutcheon of North Carolina.

The Advance.

This goodly ship has met her fate. It was a wise and beneficent enterprise, and has well repaid the foresight of the Governor and Gen. Martin, to whom conjointly, we believe, the credit of the undertaking is due. So well have our soldiers been clothed, and so conducive has it been to their welfare, that we hope the Governor will soon have a swifter steamer, and that he will not confine his energies to the soldiers, but that he will recommend the Legislature to take steps by the "institution of suitable agencies and enterprises to meet all the necessities of the people, at prices as low as can be afforded," and to reinforce the armies; and that he will call it together for this purpose at an early date. In this connection we welcome the article of the *Conservative*, in response to our own on the "Era of good feeling." We anticipate a like response from all the respectable and loyal papers of the State; and we are sure such action will meet the wishes of all good people. Let us work together to the end of the war for the success of the cause.

The latest Northern papers received state positively that the six hundred Confederate officers who recently arrived at Port Royal in the steamer Crescent, are to be placed under our fire, and that they will not be exchanged.

SUBSCRIBE to the "Confederate."

Whereabouts of Forrest.

We see it stated in the Mobile papers that this indomitable chieftain, in company with Lieutenant General Dick Taylor, is in that city staying at the Battle House. The Tribune states that a large number of Forrest's men were in town and the remainder were expected. This would indicate that something was going to be done, and we should not be surprised if before many days a "plague" broke loose on Sherman in the shape of Forrest and his gallant band. If they could only be sent to the rear of the enemy, we venture to say they will remain there and keep Sherman's communications cut until his army is "starved out."

But something else besides the sending of Forrest to the enemy's rear, may be on the *tapis*. It is not to be supposed that an officer of the ability of Gen. Dick Taylor will be kept idle for any length of time. His services are too valuable to the Confederacy for him to be shelved in the same style as Lovell has been. Is it not likely, then, that he will take command of a corps, in which the brave Forrest will be? We should not feel surprised to hear of something of the kind.—Forrest will be quite willing to serve under a man like Taylor. The latter believes, like him, in the art of fighting, and the policy of striking the enemy wherever he can be found. Two such men will suit each other capitally, and we earnestly trust before long to hear of both being on the "war path" to aid in forcing Sherman from the State of Georgia.

COL. SPEER CERTAINLY DEAD.—The death of Col. Speer, Senator elect from the Yadkin district is now rendered certain. His remains passed up the Road on Wednesday on their way to his home in Yadkin. He was wounded on the field, and while being borne off, it is said, a stray ball struck him on the head, which caused his death.

THE "Church Intelligencer," formerly published in this city, has been revived and is now issued from the Protestant Episcopal Publishing House at Charlotte, Rev. George M. Everhart, Editor. It is the accredited organ of the Protestant Episcopal Bishops of the Southern States. Terms—$5 for three months; $10 for six months.

The Ten Days Truce.

The following is a copy of the correspondence between Gens. Hood and Sherman in regard to the ten days truce matter:

HEADQ'RS MILITARY DIST. OF MISS,
In the field, Atlanta, Sept. 7, 1864.

To Gen. J. B Hood, Commanding Confederate Army:

GENERAL: I have deemed it the interest of the United States that the citizens now residing in Atlanta should be removed. Those who prefer, to go South, the rest, North.—For the former, I can provide transportation and cars to Rough and Ready, also wagons. But that their removal may be made with as little discomfort as possible, it will be necessary that you assist families from Rough and Ready to the cars at Lovejoy.

If you consent, I will undertake the removal of families in Atlanta who prefer to go South, as far as Rough and Ready, with all movable effects, such as clothing, trunks, reasonable furniture, bedding, etc. Servants, white and black, may also accompany them, provided no force be used towards the blacks, one way or the other. If they wish to go to their masters and mistresses, they can do so, otherwise they will be sent away or employed by the quartermasters. Atlanta is no place for families or non-combatants. I have no desire to send persons North, if you assist in conveying them South.

If this proposition meets your views, I will consent to a truce in the neighborhood of Rough and Ready, stipulating that any wagons, horses, animals or persons, sent for purposes stated, shall, in no manner, be harmed or molested; you in your turn agreeing that any cars, wagons, carriages, persons or animals shall not be interfered with. Each might send a guard, say one hundred men, to maintain order. The truce to be limited to ten days, after a certain time appointed.

I authorize the Mayor to choose two citizens to carry this letter and such documents as the Mayor may forward in explanation.—Awaiting your reply, I have the honor to be.

Your ob't servant,
W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General.

HDQR'S ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the field, Sept. 18, 1864.

To Major General W. T. Sherman, Commanding United States Forces in Georgia:

GENERAL: Your letter of yesterday's date, borne by James M. Ball and James R. Crow, citizens of Atlanta, is received.

You say therein and deem it to the interest of the United States, that citizens residing at Atlanta be removed, etc. I do not consider that I have any alternative in the matter. I accept the proposition to declare a ten days' truce, or such time as may be deemed necessary to accomplish the purpose mentioned, and shall render all the assistance in my power to expedite the transportation of citizens in this direction.

I suggest that staff officers be appointed by you to superintend their removal from the city to Rough and Ready, while I appoint a like officer to control their removal farther South; that a guard of one hundred men be sent by each party as you propose, to maintain order at that place, and that the removal begin on next Monday, September 12th.

And now, sir, permit me to say that the unprecedented measure you propose transcends the studied and ingenious cruelty of all acts ever brought before the attention of mankind, even in the darkest history of war.

In the name of the God of humanity I protest against the expulsion from their homes and firesides, of the wives and children of our brave people.

I have the honor to be, General,
Very respectfully, your obd't servant,
J. B. HOOD, General.

A BOSTON firm has gone into the manufacture of artificial arms and legs—the company announcing a guarantee of eight per cent dividends to stockholders, and a special permit from Secretary Stanton to supply the Confederates! This concern doubtless goes in for "the vigorous prolongation of the war."

From the Richmond Dispatch of Thursday.

The War News.

Heavy firing was heard yesterday afternoon in a southeasterly direction from the city, and from the unusual distinctness of the reports, many conjectures were indulged in concerning it. Some expressed the belief that it was at Drewry's Bluff, and others at Chaffin's; but it turned out that all were wrong. We have ascertained that the cannonade proceeded from our gunboats and land batteries shelling Dutch Gap, where the Yankees are cutting a canal for the purpose of changing the course of the river. We have no intelligence of the result, though it may be safely asserted that the work was suspended for a period. The firing ceased about 6 o'clock.

A deserter states that the work on the canal progresses very slowly, and gives as a reason that the Confederate shells annoy the laborers to such an extent that it is with difficulty they can be kept at work. If this deserter's story is true, this canal has already proved the "last ditch" to many of them; for he says that on a recent occasion eighteen were killed by one shell. Whenever a shell explodes in their midst they scatter in every direction, and hours elapse before they can be got together again. Beast Butler will have to contrive some plan to get rid of the annoyance if he wishes to finish his canal this season.

FROM PETERSBURG.

Yesterday morning the enemy commenced shelling Petersburg, throwing heavy missiles into the town; and gradually increasing in violence until between nine and eleven o'clock. The cannonade is represented to have been the severest since the opening of the campaign. Shells flew and exploded in every direction, causing some damage to property, but, strange to say, inflicting no personal injury so far as our informant could ascertain. Our batteries replied with spirit, and, it is hoped, with some effect upon the enemy. Under this heavy fire the people of Petersburg maintained their usual composure. In fact, they have become so accustomed to this sort of thing that they have come to regard it almost with indifference.

With the exception of the cannonade, nothing of interest occurred yesterday, and at the time the train left all was quiet on the lines.

Persons from Petersburg assert with much confidence that there is not one word of truth in the rumor of the proposed evacuation of that place. We thought so from the first, and only mention it now to relieve the minds of those croakers who are so dismally affected by the report.

FROM THE VALLEY.

The latest advices from the Valley of Virginia represent that General Early, on Saturday last, the 10th instant, advanced from his position at Bunker Hill towards Martinsburg. This place is in Berkeley county, only seven miles south of the nearest point on the Potomac river. The army under Sheridan, confronting General Early, is probably nearly as large as that before Petersburg. A New York paper states that Grant detached thirty-eight or forty thousand men from the Army of the Potomac and sent them to the Valley, to which must be added the troops under Hunter, Crook, Kelly and Averill. This immense force, so far from being able to drive Early out of the Valley, has had enough to do in guarding the Potomac, in order to prevent our army from crossing that stream.—Meanwhile, our troops have captured over two thousand prisoners and inflicted a succession of punishments upon the Yankees which have kept them in a state of wholesome dread. Mosby, ever on the alert, has burnt trains of wagons, captured horses and mules, and ambushed and killed many of the enemy. Early has no fear of Sheridan, and the object of his late advance may have been to offer battle, which, judging from past incidents of the campaign, will hardly be accepted. On the contrary, we expect to hear of the enemy's retreat, as usual, to Harper's Ferry, and perhaps across the Potomac.

The Yankees continue their outrages upon the people of the Valley, and will doubtless keep them up so long as they are permitted to remain. They not only burn private dwellings, but mills and store-houses, and steal or destroy everything that can sustain life. They burnt three mills last Friday night. Early has a long account to settle with them, and we trust that retaliation may be duly inflicted north of the Potomac.

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA.

The ten days' armistice proposed by Sherman for the purpose of depopulating Atlanta is now in operation, and until that expires there will be no renewal of hostilities in Georgia. The opinion is very general that this armistice was only a trick of Sherman's for the purpose of covering his own designs, but it is hoped that Hood will, in the meantime, improve the opportunity by making due preparations to circumvent them. By vigorous action, all that we have lost in Georgia may be regained. In refusing to exchange prisoners for men whose terms of service have expired, Sherman is believed to be acting under the instructions of his Government, and his course, therefore, surprises no one.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Official information was received yesterday that our scouts along the Mississippi river report the Yankee troops still going up the river.

Scouts from below Mobile report that part of the troops recently operating against Fort Morgan have been sent to New Orleans.

OFFICERS OF THE TENNESSEE.

The following is an extract of a letter received from one of the officers of the Tennessee, and of recent date:

"I am still with Admiral Buchanan, and by permission of the Federal authorities, will remain with him until he recovers. I am happy to state that the noble and fearless old hero is doing well. We expect, after his recovery, to be sent North and duly exchanged."

The following are the names of the officers of the Tennessee now prisoners at Pensacola:

"Admiral F. Buchanan, D. B. Conrad, Fleet Surgeon, W. S. Forrest and R. M. Carter, Aids to the Admiral."

EXCHANGE OF NAVY PRISONERS.

We learn that the naval authorities on both sides have agreed to an arrangement to exchange prisoners attached to the respective navies, the excess on either side to be credited as army prisoners and exchanged accordingly. It is expected that the arrangement will be carried into effect at Charleston next week.—This will include the prisoners captured in the naval engagement off Mobile, and the gallant old Admiral Buchanan will be restored to the service.

Late Northern papers state that a powerful pressure is being brought to bear upon Lincoln to obtain his consent to a general exchange of prisoners.

PRIEST KILLED IN BATTLE.—The Rev. Father Pimmel, a Catholic Priest, who had labored long and faithfully with his charge in the Army of Tennessee, was killed by a shell in the battle before Jonesboro', Georgia, on Thursday the 1st of September.

From A Richmond Correspondent.

SOLDIERS' HOME, RICHMOND,
Sept. 14th, 1864.

Editors Daily Confederate:

It is now nearly two months since I promised, in your sanctum, at Raleigh, to furnish you with an occasional letter for the *Confederate*—not on politics, nor on military affairs, but merely on human nature, and on such local affairs here in Richmond as might, when dressed up, amuse and interest, not only your worthy selves, but your numerous readers.—I now regret having made this promise. It is true that hanging round this "Home"—alas! how different from 'Home, Sweet Home,' in dear old Raleigh, I have always plenty of idle time at my disposal, but my long and disagreeable detention here, the painful effects of my wound, and many other matters, render me indolent and indisposed to labor of any kind, especially to writing or even reading. You must not, however, infer from my comparison of the Soldiers' Home in Richmond with Sweet Home in Raleigh, that I under-value this excellent institution, corner of 19th and Main, so liberally provided by our noble State for its weary and war-worn sons.

So much by way of introduction; and now for Richmond and the points adjacent.

Richmond and its teeming population may now during its seige, (?) and might indeed at any time since the war began, be viewed and considered from several interesting stand-points. Let us see: Suppose we divide the subject into two points, viz: the *material* and *personal*. By the *material*, I mean the general appearance of the city—its prominent public or private buildings—the different sections of the town—the hotels, theatres and houses of public entertainment—the river, the canal and the prisons—the Libby—Castle Thunder and Belle Isle—also, the churches and the congregations.

By the *personal* aspect of the city will be understood, the few, very few of the old affluent and hospitable inhabitants, the speculators—the thieves and the burglars; also the police, the detectives, the Irish, the Dutch and the dogs—the soldier, (officers and privates) Quarter masters, Commissaries and staff officers—the loafer, the swindler, the garroter and deserter.

From this classification you will readily perceive how easy it would be for any one of ordinary capacity, and very little industry to write an interesting letter from Richmond. I am however so confounded lazy now, laying round about the corner of Main and 19th street, and now lounging about capitol square dozing on the benches, that it is with fear and trembling I undertake the task of handling these very interesting subjects, well knowing at the same time that I cannot do any of them justice.

The celebrated square of Richmond, called capitol square, is my main stand-point for making observations. Every evening during summer, while in Richmond, thither I wend my way. Bench No. 2 near the monument is my favorite seat. Sometimes, however, when I wish to be alone, and let frolic fancy follow her bent and range at will wherever her own unfettered impulse prompts, I seek the shady and sequestered walk leading up the hill from the centre of the avenue running down to Bank street and tenth, and there stretched on a bench, meditating on the immutability of truth, the starry fable of the milky way and many other mighty fine things, I often lapse into that more dreamy mood.

> "In which the understanding takes repose
> In insolent vacuity of thought,
> And sleeps and is refreshed."

About sun-down, I wake up and proceed, first to "Our House," on 13th Street, between Main and Cary, where I take a good drink, avoiding the "cat and bagpipes" opposite the "Spotswood," where they sell poison and keep a bad house. I then retire for the night.

The people of Richmond are justly proud of Capitol Square. There is not, in my opinion, any square or public place in the Confederacy equal to this; so well laid off, so beautiful and so cool. In the delightful shades of this beauty-spot, the philosopher can study human nature at his leisure; here, in the cool of the evening young ladies, lost in love, may be seen wandering alone up and down, in search of their sweethearts; here, in the shades of the evening, and away down to ten, eleven and twelve o'clock, may be seen seated on the benches, dove-like couples, engaged as I am informed, in what is called "sparking." Almost every bench within the enclosure is thus occupied every night in summer; and even your philosopher must admit that it is supremely delightful on a moonlit night, or even on a moonless night, to linger under the shadow of the Linden trees, in Capitol Square, with an agreeable, a sweet, and of course, a sentimental maiden, although brothers and parents, for reasons not necessary to specify, are opposed to this facinating mode of love-making.

The square is seen to the greatest perfection on a moonlight night—say about 10 o'clock. A solemn silence prevails around, disturbed only by the tender accents of the fair ones, and the whispers of the beaux. The moon pours down a flood of mild and yellow lustre, creating at the same time shadows of exquisite beauty, dim enough for courtship, and light enough to see danger if it approaches. Wade, it was, I believe, who sung:

> "Meet me by moonlight alone,
> And then I will tell you a tale
> Must be told by the light of the moon,
> In the grove at the end of the vale."

He understood all about it. These verses remind me of a scrap of French poetry I lately met with somewhere; they are very much like Wade's; I quote from memory:

> Viens au bosquet, ce soir, sans temoin,
> Dans le vallon, au clair de la lune;
> Ceque l'on t'y diar n'a besoin
> Ni de jour ni d'oreille importune.
>
> Pour les coeurs sans amour le jour luit,
> Le soleil au froids pensers preside;
> Mais la pale clarte de la nuit
> Favorise l'amant et le guide.
> Les fleurs que son disque argentin
> Colore, ea tci verront leur reine.
> Quoi! tu baisses ce regard divin,
> Jeune beaute, vraiment souveraine?
> Rends-toi la donc au clair de la lune.

I must now close this my first letter. You may expect to hear from me soon. I have a great deal to say if I can only find heart to do it.

WAKE.

For the Confederate.

A Challenge to Buncombe.

In the list of counties contributing to the "Soldiers' Orphan Fund," published by Dr. Deems in the *Deaf Mute*, we notice that Buncombe stands at the head of the list—the unrivalled, unmatched De Bots Gilbert of the ring—having contributed the rise of $22,000! But another Knight has entered the lists. The Doctor has recently visited Edgecombe, and received a contribution of $41,000! and the books not yet closed; waiting to hear from Buncombe. The two "combes" have met. Whose "combe" will be cut? Buncombe, look well to the *Edge*[d]combe. TAR RIVER.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 16.—A skirmish line of eighty-eight men, of Warren's corps, were surprised and captured, near David's house, on the Weldon Railroad this morning, in front of Wilcox's division. The prisoners have arrived here. With this exception, nothing of interest on the lines to-day.

The enemy renewed their shelling this afternoon, throwing several fifteen inch mortar shells loaded with glass, brass, copper, iron and lead, which fell in the city, but did no damage. Our troops are in fine spirits, and eager for a fight.

Funeral of Gen. Morgan.

RICHMOND, Sept. 16.—The obsequies of Gen. Morgan took place to-day. His remains were conveyed to Hollywood Cemetery and placed in a vault. The funeral cortege included a number of military and civil officials.

Confederate Bonds.

RICHMOND, Sept. 16.—Official notice is given that the long date bonds, (not taxable) are to be withdrawn from market on the 20th and held at higher rates. Persons holding claims against the Government for subsistence stores are notified to present their claims if they wish those bonds in payment at present prices.

At auction to-day the bonds of the fifteen million loan coupons brought one hundred and fifty; one ditto registered, one hundred and thirty; long date eight per cent coupon bonds, one hundred and twenty, three or four non-taxable bonds one hundred and thirty-four; three quarters seven per cent bonds seventy-five; cotton bonds one hundred and eight; two four per cent. certificates sixty to sixty-six.

From the North.

RICHMOND, Sept. 16.—New York papers of the 14th say the Railroad between Nashville and Chattanooga has been repaired, and trains are now running. Railroad trains, near Bardstown, were captured by guerrillas on Monday.

The Tribune says the Republicans have carried Maine by a larger majority than was ever given at any gubernatorial election in that State. They gain a member to Congress, and have elected five-sixths to the Legislature.

Park Benjamin, a well known literary man, died in New York, Monday.

Gen. Thos. F. Meagher has been ordered to report for duty to Sherman.

Gen. Martindale of the army of the Potomac, has resigned.

The draft is ordered to commence in Ohio and other States whose quota has not been filled up, on the 19th inst.

Several Journals, formerly Republican, have come out in favor of McClellan. The Cincinnati Times and Albany Statesman, both Republican predict the defeat of Lincoln, and urge his withdrawal. The Boston Post says it is a great relief to the Democrats to be rid of such an incubus as the Woods, and says if Vallandigham chooses to follow them, he will have a rough road to travel.

Gov. Seymour peremptorally declines re-nomination as Governor.

Gen. Hooker advocates the election of McClellan.

Seward in a speech at Washington said the draft would surely come off if the people do not volunteer.

It is reported the rebels are concentrating at the mouth of Red river.

Gold opened at 218 and advanced to 228 and closed at 224.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Sept. 16.—The Baltimore Gazette of the 14th, contains an article from the New York News of the 13th, indicating the determined opposition to McClellan by that Journal. The News says we covet sincerely and ardently the unity of the Democratic party, but cannot counsel and will have no part in its demoralization and disgrace.

The Courier des Etats Unis also withdraws its support from McClellan.

Sherman has strictly prohibited persons not in the military service, from entering Atlanta.—Neither manufacturing or trading is permitted in the city, which is used exclusively for military purpose.

MARRIED,

On the morning of the 7th inst., by Rev. S. H. J. Sistrunk, at the residence of Mr. Henry Toomer, of Houston county, Ga., Mr. WM. M. HASLAM and Miss MARY A., daughter of the late Hon. Warren Winslow, of N. C.

New Advertisements.

Cane Mills and Boilers.

WE will take orders for FOUR MORE CANE MILLS, to be delivered between this time and 10th of October:

2 Roll single geared Mill,		$1 500
2 " double " "		2 000
3 " single " "		2 500
1 " double " "		3 000
40 gallon Pan or Boiler,		275
60 " " " "		350
80 " " " "		425

Persons in want of the above must order in the next TEN days.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.
North State Iron and Brass Works.
Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1864.—6t.

☞ Conservative and Progress copy and send bill to this office.

Clerk's Office, C. S. Dist. Court,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1864.

THE next term of the Confederate States District Court will be held for the District of Pamlico, at the Court-House in Goldsboro', on Thursday, the 3d day of November next.

WM. M. WATSON,
sep 17-d3t Clerk.

Postponement of Sale.

THE property of S. W. Branch, deceased, offered for sale on the 1st November, is hereby postponed indefinitely.

J. R. BRANCH, } Executors.
R. P. GARY.
sep 17-d3t

$5 A BOX, $50 A DOZEN, $450 A GROSS:

AT these prices the SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS will be sold hereafter until further notice. I cannot sell for less and pay taxes and expenses. No attention paid to orders without CASH, and the cash must be the new currency.

GEORGE W. DEEMS,
sep 17-d3t* Goldsboro', N. C.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 16th, 1864.

Wanted.

12 NO. 1 NEGRO MEN, for Baling LONG FORAGE.

W. B. PEIRCE,
sep 17-d6t Capt. and Post Quartermaster.